Santa Rosa Nurseries

PRICE LIST

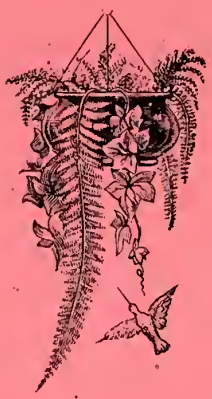
OF

FRUIT, NUT, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

1885

LUTHER BURBANK,
SANTA ROSA,
SONOMA COUNTY, CAL.

BANCROFT, S. F.



Number of Trees or Plants per Acre when planted at Stated Distances in Feet.

1 x 1	43,560	15 x 15	193
2 x 2	10,890	16 x 16	170
2 x 4	5,445	17 x 17	150
4 x 8	1,352	18 x 18	134
5 x 5	1,742	19 x 19	120
6 x 6	1,210	20 x 20	109
8 x 8	680	22 x 22	90
10 x 10	435	24 x 24	75
12 x 12	202	25 x 25	69
14 x 14	222	30 x 30	48

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SANTA ROSA NURSERIES

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

OF

FRUIT, NUT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR 1885.

LUTHER BURBANK,

SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

J.BLANC
PHILA.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Apples	5
Aprieots	9
Almonds	10
Blaekberries	12
Cherries	7
Currants	11
Evergreen and Shade Trees	16
Figs	10
Gooseberries	11
Greenhouse Plants	16
Mulberries	11
Neetarines	9
Nut-bearing Trees	12–15
Olives	10
Pears	6
Peaches	7
Plums and Prunes	8
Pomegranate	10
Persimmons	10
Quinees	10
Raspberries	11
Strawberries	11

To Friends and Patrons.

It is with pleasure that we eall your attention to this list of thrifty, well-grown fruit trees of the best market, eanning and drying varieties whieh thrive in this region. Our time is wholly devoted to the Nursery business, and we have spared neither time, pains, nor money, in growing the BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Few of our patrons can form any idea of the eare and heavy expense ineurred in eondueting a large nursery. Every detail has to be elosely watehed at all times; apparently it would be a small mistake for one of our men to misplaee a single stick of buds, yet by such a mistake, twenty or fifty, or more trees might be raised and sold, and found by the purehaser, years afterward, to be untrue to name. Sueh mistakes do sometimes oeeur in all nurseries, but we are glad to be able to state that SANTA ROSA NURSERY has an enviable reputation in that respect, and our old customers will eertify to the faet that we make no misrepresentations as to the size, quality, or time of ripening of any fruit whieh we have for sale, and *no better trees can be found in California.*

The unusual care which we have always taken to have everything whieh leaves our Nurseries true to name and in the best possible eondition to grow, has given our trees and plants a reputation for quality and reliability whieh has traveled faster than we have been able to raise them to supply the demand.

All orders are executed as soon as possible after their reeeipt, and as near as ean be in the order of their reeeption.

Purehasers are requested to notify us *at once* of any errors. We are always ready to rectify mistakes, but do not guarantee that trees and plants will live, as we do not attend to their planting and culture.

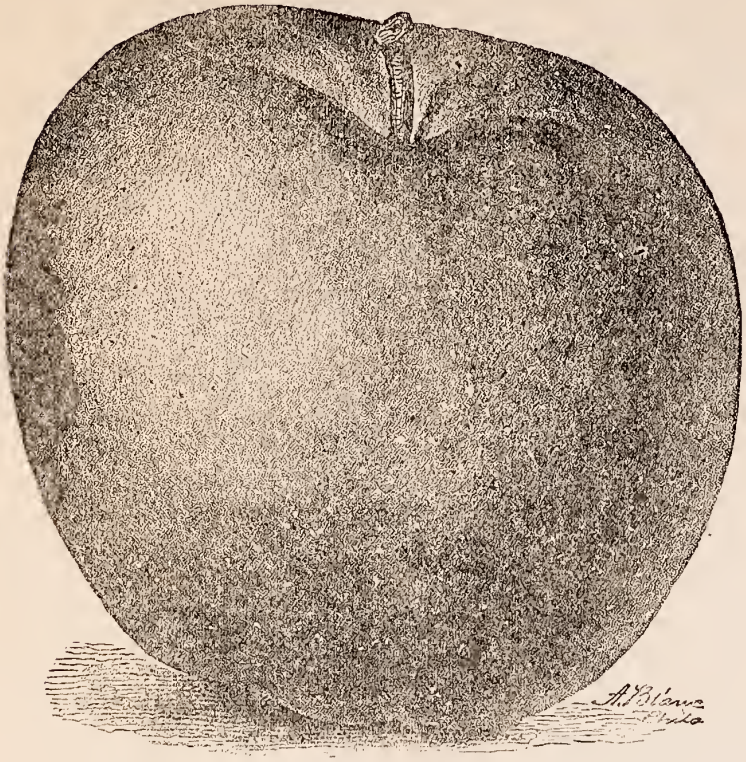
The priees quoted in this list are for good one and two-year-old trees; larger and smaller sizes will be sold in proportion.

A reasonable discount from list prices will be made to the trade, and those purchasing largely from one destination.

TERMS, CASH on delivery of trees. Money may be sent by express, draft or postal order at our risk; in any other way, at sender's risk.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

FRUIT TREES.



Langford Seedling Apple.

APPLES.

Price, one year old, 20 cents each ; $10 to $15 per 100, according to size.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Early Harvest.—Medium size, pale yellow. The earliest good apple.
Red June.—Medium size, clear red ; ripens with Early Harvest.
Red Astrachan.—Large, rich red color ; very productive.
Gravenstein.—Large yellow, striped red ; the best of all fall apples.
Orange Sweet.—Large, golden yellow ; very rich, sweet and productive.

Hoover.—Large, rich dark red ; productive and very salable.
Yellow Belleflower.—Large, oblong, yellow ; very productive and good.
Gloria Mundi.—Extremely large, greenish yellow ; fair for cooking.
Smith's Cider.—Large, striped red and white ; productive.
Esopus Spitzenburg.—Large, rich red ; bears freely.
White Winter Pearmain.—Medium, pale yellow ; of the finest flavor.
Ben Davis, or New York Pippin.—Medium to large, yellow, striped red ; one of the most vigorous and productive of the winter apples.
Wagener.—Medium, yellow, striped red ; the best of the winter apples for home use ; very prolific.
Yellow Newtown Pippin.—Medium to large ; a slow grower, but one of the best keepers.
Siberian Crab.—Fine for cooking.

Several kinds not mentioned above are grown in smaller quantities.

PEARS.

Price, 25 cents each ; $18 to $22 per 100.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Madeleine.—Small ; the earliest good pear.
Buerre Giffard.—Larger than Madeleine ; ripens immediately after it.
Clapp's Favorite.—About the size and form of Bartlett ; a few days earlier.
Bartlett.—Large, extremely productive ; valuable for shipping, drying or canning.
Souvenir du Congress.—Very large and productive ; resembles the Bartlett.
Buerre Clairgeau.—Large, rich cinnamon color ; very productive and valuable.
Buerre d'Anjou.—Large ; a beautiful, vigorous and productive variety.
Buerre Hardy.—A fine large fall pear ; valuable for shipping.
Duchess d'Angouleme.—Large, delicious, vigorous and productive ; late autumn.
Sheldon.—Large, and of the very best quality.
Seckel.—Small, but of the best quality.
White Doyenne, or Virgalieu.—An excellent old well-known fall pear.
Doyenne d'Alencon.—Large, keeps well ; a good shipping pear.
Onondaga, or Swan's Orange.—Large, orange yellow ; hardy and productive ; an early bearer.
Flemish Beauty.—Large, handsome, sweet ; fine for drying.
Easter Buerre.—Large, late keeper ; does well in some localities.
Glout Morceau.—Large, pale yellow ; a winter pear ; fine for baking.
Vicar of Winkfield.—Long, yellow early winter pear ; productive.
Winter Nelis.—Small or medium ; one of the best winter pears where it does not blight.

NEW AND RARE PEARS.

Price, 50 cents each ; $35 per 100.

Le Conte.—A Chinese pear ; large, smooth yellow, exceedingly vigorous and productive ; promises to be valuable for canning ; of very good quality.
Kieffer.—A cross between the Chinese Sand pear and Bartlett ; large, yellow ; excessively productive ; fair quality.

Garber.—Resembles the Kieffer, but is not as productive.

Wilder.—Medium, beautiful yellow; season from January to May.

Barry.—Large, golden russet; fall and early winter pear.

Fox.—Medium to large, cinnamon yellow; fall pear.

Seut Lea.—Ornamental Chinese pear; almost evergreen.

Japan Mikado.—Extremely vigorous and free from all disease; promises to make the most valuable stock for grafting.

Hawaii.—Stout, vigorous-growing pear from the Sandwich Islands; the fruit of Mikado and Hawaii is apple-shaped.

CHERRIES.

Price, 30 cents each; $25 per 100.

Napoleon Bigarreau.—Large, firm, yellowish white; vigorous and productive.

Black Tartarian.—Large, purplish black; juicy and delicious.

Belle Magnifique.—Large, bright rich red; juicy, acid; fine for canning; very productive.

Olivet.—A new French cherry; dark red, acid; vigorous and productive.

PEACHES.

Price, 25 cents each; $12 to $18 per 100.

Alexander.—Large size, good quality and color; one of the earliest to ripen.

Waterloo.—Medium to large; a very handsome early peach.

Briggs' Red May.—One of the best of the very early peaches.

Brice's Early.—Large, rich dark red, and of excellent quality; freestone.

Hale's Early.—Remarkable for productiveness, early bearing and superior quality.

Large Early York.—The best of its season, but subject to curl-leaf.

Early Crawford.—A magnificent yellow-fleshed peach, of large size; bears abundantly, and is almost wholly free from curl-leaf. The best of its season for market or canning.

Wager.—Large, yellow, juicy, and of fine flavor.

Late Crawford.—Very large; unequaled in quality among the yellow-fleshed peaches, but subject to curl-leaf.

Lemon Cling.—Large and beautiful; sometimes curls.

Orange Cling.—A fine California seedling, free from curl-leaf, of large size; valuable for canning.

Indian, or Blood Cling.—Large, dark claret; deep red juicy flesh.

Chinese Cling.—Very large, cream-colored fruit, marbled with red; juicy and melting.

Smock Free.—Orange yellow, flesh yellow; large and productive, and good for drying; nearly free from curl-leaf.

Beer's Smock.—The most productive of all peaches, and one of the best for drying; freestone.

Salway.—A large, late yellow freestone, productive, and a week later than Smock Free.

Morris White.—Large, creamy white freestone, melting sweet and rich.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES.

Price, 40 cents each; $30 per 100.

California.—Very large, yellow clingstone, mostly covered with rich dark red, flesh deep yellow; vigorous and very productive.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf.—Makes a compact, odd-looking bush, growing six to eight feet high, bearing a large, juicy fruit resembling Lemon Cling.

Blood Leaf.—Ornamental; the leaves are of a rich purple color.

Gibson's Late Yellow.—Medium to large freestone, resembling Smock Free, but of better quality; vigorous and productive.

Reeve's Favorite.—Skin yellow, with fine, red cheek, flesh deep yellow; one of the best peaches for market.

Lord Palmerston.—Very large, creamy white; flesh firm, yet juicy and melting.

Monstrous Douay. Senor.—Two new varieties not yet tested. We also grow a number of other kinds in smaller quantities.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Price, 25 cents each; $12 to $20 per 100.

Petite Prune, Prune d'Agen or French Prune.—Medium size, egg-shaped, reddish purple, freestone, rich, sugary and exceedingly productive, and brings the highest prices. The fruit is so firm and full of sugar, that when it falls on the ground, instead of decaying, like most other plums and prunes, it dries under the trees, making a most delicious dried fruit. Hundreds of thousands of French prune trees have been planted during the past five years, and fruit growers are now clearing land for setting orchards of it, from 10,000 to 100,000 trees each.

Yellow Egg.—Very large, egg-shaped, productive, and one of the very best for canning, drying or for market.

Washington.—Clear yellow, marbled red, flesh firm, freestone; one of the best of all plums for any purpose.

Jefferson.—Medium size, deep yellow with a purplish cheek; very rich and sweet, freestone; hangs well on the tree.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large; yellow, spotted red, flesh firm; very productive in some localities.

Cherry Plum.—Small; light yellow, early and productive; one of the best for home use.

Imperial Gage.—Medium size; pale green, sweet and juicy; good grower and very productive.

Hungarian Prune.—Very large; light red, changing to violet; vigorous grower and abundant bearer; one of the most attractive plums in cultivation.

Bohemian Prune.—About the size of the French prune; two weeks earlier, darker colored.

Robe de Sergent.—About the size of the French prune; ripens at the same time; darker colored.

Royal Hative.—Medium size; light purple, blue bloom; a very early, rich, juicy, productive freestone.

Peach Plum.—Very large; early, sweet and delicious; one of the best for drying, being earlier than any other good drying plum.

Gen. Hand.—Large; oval, deep yellow, flesh sweet and juicy, freestone; vigorous and productive.

Silver Prune.—Resembles Coe's Golden Drop, but is larger and much more productive; makes the best of prunes.

Wild Goose.—Much grown in the Eastern States; productive.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES.

Price, 50 cents each; $35 per 100.

Saint Catharine.—One of the most celebrated prunes; skin pale yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, firm, rich and perfumed; abundant and constant bearer. This is the prune put up in France in fancy glass jars and boxes, and sold under the name of "Tours Prune." (Small trees only.)

Grosse Prune d'Agen (true).—Medium to large; oval, violet purple; flesh juicy, sugary, rich; very productive. Exported from France under the name "Bordeaux Prune," at fancy prices. (Small trees only.)

Kelsey Japan Plum.—Enormous size, light green color; unexcelled for canning or shipping; makes only a moderate-sized tree. The leaves are large, light green, and the tree resembles a peach more than a plum.

Japan Botan.—Vigorous tree; fruit smaller; yellow.

Japan Plums.—Six other varieties, not yet tested; some of them said to be of enormous size. (Small trees only.)

APRICOTS.

Price, 25 cents each; $16 to $20 per 100.

Large Early.—Large orange, with a red cheek, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive, and bears well in this region.

Finney's Peach.—Exceedingly productive, even near the coast; very large and handsome, even larger than Moorpark, and the best of all for drying.

Purple, or Black.—A hardy, vigorous, productive variety; fruit dark purplish red; about the size of the Jefferson plum.

Royal.—A favorite apricot; flesh firm and rich.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES.

Price, 40 cents each; $30 per 100.

Eureka.—A new California seedling, the earliest large apricot, being two weeks ahead of Peach or Moorpark.

Hind's Seedling.—A most delicious apricot, perhaps unequaled in quality by any other variety; a few days later than Eureka.

Jackson's Seedling.—Another magnificent California seedling apricot; these should be extensively planted.

NECTARINES.

Price, 25 cents each; $12 to $18 per 100.

Victoria.—Medium to large; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet; late. Free from curl-leaf.

New White.—Large, white, juiey, with a rieh vinous flavor; mueh in demand for eanning.

Stanwick.—Large, red and white; fine for canning.

QUINCES.

Priee, 25 cents each; $15 to $18 per 100.

Orange.—Large, round, with a short neck; bright golden yellow eolor; very productive.

Champion.—A new Eastern quince, very productive; later than Orange.

FIGS.

Priee, 25 cents each; $15 to $20 per 100.

California Black.—The old Mission fig; small fruit, but vigorous, rapid-growing tree.

White Smyrna (true).—Vigorous tree, large, pale yellow fruit; very sweet.

Foundling.—About fifteen years ago a lot of fig trees were imported from the Mediterranean shores, some of which were planted in Sonoma county. Among these were several which were planted under the name of White Smyrna. One of these trees differs widely from the rest, bearing a light yellowish brown fruit, *often weighing one-quarter of a pound each*, and of most exquisite flavor. The original tree bears regularly and heavily, maturing two crops annually. It is unequaled by any fig in this region. Yearling trees, 50 cents each; $5 per dozen.

MEDLARS.—Priee, 25 eents each.

LOQUATS.—Priee, 50 cents eaeh.

POMEGRANATES.

Priee, 25 cents each; $20 per 100.

Large Sweet.—Makes a small tree. The fruit ean be shipped around the world, and is attraeting attention in the Eastern fruit markets. (Yearling trees only.)

ALMONDS.—Price, 25 cents eaeh.

PERSIMMONS.

Price, 40 cents each; $30 per 100.

Best Japanese Grafted Varieties will arrive from Japan about December 1st.

OLIVES.—Priee, 25 cents to $1 eaeh.

MULBERRIES.

White and Italian Black.—Price, 25 cents each ; $12 to $20 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

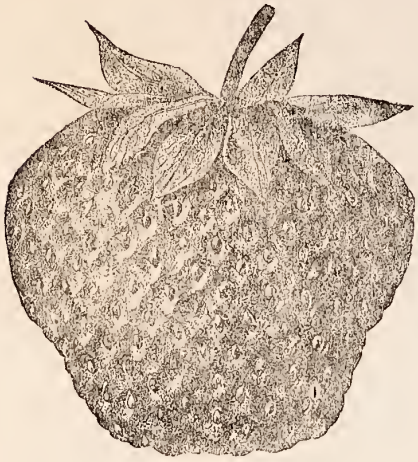
Houghton's Seedling.—An American variety ; a vigorous grower, and very productive ; fruit medium size and of very good quality. Price, 50 cents per dozen; $4 per 100.

Downing's Seedling.—An upright, strong grower ; fruit large, oval, green, smooth, juicy and good. Price, $1 per dozen ; $8 per 100.

Whitesmith.—The best of the large English varieties ; very large, pale green. Price, 20 cents each ; $2 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

Price, 50 cents per dozen ; $2 per 100.



Sharpless Strawberry.

Longworth's Prolific.—Vigorous and productive ; very much grown for market.

Wilson's Albany.—The old, well-known productive sort.

Sharpless.—A mammoth variety, strong grower, berries firm and sweet ; productive.

Monarch of the West.—Fruit large, pale red, excellent quality ; one of the leading market berries on this coast.

Crescent Seedling.—Dwarf plant ; extremely productive.

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert.—The best red raspberry. Price, 50 cents per dozen ; $3.50 per 100.

Brinkle's Orange.—Yellow, fine flavor, and productive. Price, 75 cents per dozen.

Gregg.—The largest and most profitable black raspberry. Price, 75 cents per dozen.

CURRANTS.

Price, 50 cents per dozen ; $4 per 100.

Cherry.—Most profitable ; red.

White Grape.—Best white variety.

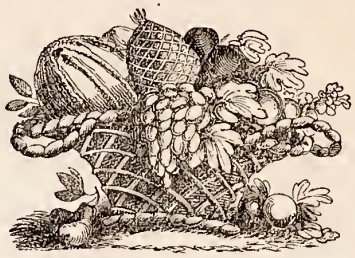
Lee's Prolific Black.—Very productive. Price, 15 cents each ; $1.50 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.

Price, 50 cents per dozen; $3.50 per 100.

Lawton.—The standard market berry in California.
Kittatinny.—Sweet and productive.
Wilson's Early.—A profitable market sort.
Oregon Evergreen.—Very early and sweet.

NUT=BEARING TREES.



In this department we wish to call attention to a class of trees to which our California soil and climate are peculiarly adapted, and one which has been greatly neglected, but is destined in the near future to receive the attention which it deserves.

Most of the nut-bearing trees are longer than fruit trees in coming into bearing, yet some varieties, like the "Præparturiens" and "California Soft Shell" walnuts and the Spanish and Japan chestnuts come into bearing as soon as apple, pear or plum trees. They are all elegant shade trees, remarkably free from the attacks of insects of every description, make fine shelter belts around a farm, are long-lived and, add greatly to the value of land, whether planted as shelter belts, in groves, or long avenues.

Desiring to see the subject receive the attention which it deserves, we give some items from our California papers, which will be of use to those who intend planting trees:

Tree Planting.—There is no place that trees do not improve, and no time that they do not repay the trouble of caring for them.

It may seem a trivial matter to propose the adornment of the streets and the improvement of property to induce the settlement of people of means within its borders; but just reflect that the impression of social life, abundance, and attractiveness, often overcomes other marked disadvantages. Where the experiment of rural improvement has been tried by private subscription, as at Berkeley and Santa Barbara, the increased value of private property is a hundred-fold. There is no such thing in municipalities, any more than in nature, as a standstill. Either we progress or retrograde. There is no boom when you wait for it.—*Redwood Times and Gazette.*

As an improvement, tree-planting, in fact all plantations, is not like erecting a building, or a fence, or other structure. These commence to deteriorate from the time they are put up. They attain their highest value when they are just finished. Not so, however, with trees. They have their smallest value, say 10 or 20 cents, when they are just out; but in one year they are worth more than twice that amount, often five times that; and their value more than doubles every year.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Black Walnut Trees.—A writer in the Oakland *Tribune* has the following to say regarding this useful and ornamental tree:

"California imports from the East hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of black walnut lumber each year for cabinet-making and other purposes, which could just as well be raised in this State, and save to our people the cost of the lumber and the freight. That black walnut trees will grow and flourish here has been demonstrated in several instances, and they furnish not only a beautiful shade tree, but are also a source of revenue to the land owner. The first black walnut trees ever cultivated in this State were planted in Contra Costa county in 1844, by some naval officers who had gone ashore for a few days, trout-fishing. They are still growing in front of the residence of Judge Elam Brown, near Lafayette, and average forty feet in height. There is another small grove at the confluence of the Georgiana slough with the Sacramento river. These were planted in 1848, by a man by the name of Sharp. From these groves hundreds of trees have been set out elsewhere, and flourished, as almost every kind of tree, shrub or vegetable flourishes in California soil. What seems remarkable, is that the planting of black walnut trees has not become a matter of universal business with California land owners. The timber is in such demand, and so valuable for manufacturing purposes, that the State should be dotted with these groves from Del Norte to San Diego. If the planter reaps no immediate benefit, he at least furnishes an inheritance to his children of priceless value. The rapidity of growth of trees in this State would soon make land planted to walnut trees of great value, prospectively at least; and a man who has a black walnut forest on his farm, if he desires to sell, can do so at a greatly enhanced price, no matter how small the trees may be. His wealth is increasing while he sleeps, for each year adds greatly to the value, and that too, without care or expense after the first planting. Another advantage to the State would result in changing the arid climate of our great valleys; for it is well known that forests create moisture, and rainfalls are far greater in wooded districts than on the treeless plains. Again, these forests would serve to break the force of the dry north winds, and change their parching dryness to humidity. Plant trees, if not for yourself, for those who come after you."

Walnut Wood.—Among the many uses to which the soil of California might be put more profitably than by exhausting it with a continuous production of wheat, is the planting of walnut trees. In the few instances in which this kind of arboriculture has been attempted, it has proved highly remunerative, as the nuts bring a good return for the investment, while the trees are growing to a sufficient size to be valuable for timber. The walnut wood of California is highly prized by cabinet-makers and furniture manufacturers, as it has a grain and texture nearly resembling rosewood. The fact that we are importing walnut

wood from Arizona ought to be a sufficient proof that there is nothing in the dryness of our climate to prevent its successful growth on a large scale in California, while the other fact that our forests are being rapidly stripped of redwood trees makes it imperative that more attention should be paid to tree culture.—*Cor. Oakland Times.*

Walnuts.—There are plenty of buyers of walnuts anxious to contract for the new crop at eight and a half cents per pound, a price which gives the grower an enormous profit. Mr. Kroeger has in his yard twenty walnut trees from which he sold last year $200 worth of nuts, at the rate of six and a half cents per pound. The only drawback to planting a walnut grove is in the length of time which intervenes between the planting and the bearing of the trees. The tree seldom bears much of a crop under ten years; and as in looking into the future a decade seems an age, the prospect has operated against the general planting of the groves.—*Anaheim Gazette.*

Black Walnut Trees.—Many of the interior papers very wisely advise the farmers of California to set out black walnut trees. The Solano *Republican* says: A few acres of these trees will make a farmer rich in a very few years. A black walnut grove, which was planted in Wisconsin twenty years ago, recently sold for $27,000. We import from the East large quantities of this timber at great cost of transportation, when the timber could be raised in this State to great pecuniary advantage.—*Resources of California.*

Some twenty years ago F. C. Graves, of Stony Creek, set out a lot of walnut trees, one of which will measure now at least four feet in diameter. The body is not very long, but the timber from it would be worth $50. These trees have paid for the land they occupy a dozen times over with the nuts they have borne. The trees have been no trouble and have had no water.—Colusa *Sun.*

Black Walnut Culture.—To show our farmers what can be done by planting black walnut trees, we give the experience of Mr. Graves, of Texas. Ten years ago he planted ten acres to walnut trees, by hand, two hundred to the acre, in all two thousand trees. The trees are now nine inches through, and grow at the rate of an inch a year, and when twenty years old they will be worth $25 a tree, making the forest worth at that time $50,000. But this is not all. Last year the trees bore 400 bushels of walnuts, which brought $2.50 per bushel, making $1,000 for the ten acres of land—good interest for land worth $15 per acre. If at the age of twenty years, half of the trees are cut and sold for $25 a tree, or $25,000, the nuts per year from the remaining 1,000 trees will be worth $2,500 a year. Do not these figures clearly show that there is profit in walnut trees?—Sacramento *Bee.*

All Nut Trees should be transplanted to the places where they are to grow when one year old. At two years of age the tap root is so large that they cannot safely be moved.

California Black Walnut.—The most rapid growing of all the Walnut family. One of the best for shade. The nuts are good, and the wood is said to be very valuable for cabinet work. Price, $10 to $25 per 100, according to size.

Eastern Black Walnut.—A more spreading grower than the above. The trees bear here when quite young. The wood is the Black Walnut of commerce, so highly valued for cabinet work. Price, $10 per 100; $75 per 1000.

English Walnut.—The common variety grown from large selected nuts. Price, $10 to $20 per 100, according to size.

Large English Walnut.—Very thrifty grower. Produces nuts of about twice the average size. Very uniform in size and shape. The finest-looking walnut which we have ever seen. Kernel sweet and pleasant. Price, $25 per 100.

Japan Walnut.—A thrifty grower and a regular bearer. Moderately thin shell. Kernel has a pleasant flavor similar to the butternut. Price, 50 cents each.

California Soft Shell Walnut.—The new California Soft Shell Walnut is worthy of being extensively planted. *The trees commence bearing when only four or five years old*, and bear full crops every year; they are upright growers, and may be planted closer than the old kinds. They are the best trees to plant where other walnuts are troubled with late spring frosts, as they do not start to grow or bloom as early by ten days as other varieties, and the fruit ripens a little earlier. The nuts bring four or five cents a pound more than the common English Walnut. The shell can be easily broken by the hand. The meat is white and unusually sweet. Price, 25 cents each; $20 per 100.

Præparturiens; or Early-bearing Walnut.—A variety of the English Walnut which bears when three or four years old. The nuts are of good size, and the flavor is excellent. Price, 50 cents to 75 cents each, according to size.

Hickory Nut.—This succeeds very well in some localities where the ground is moist and rich. Price, $10 per 100.

Pecan Nut.—A vigorous grower, and it appears to be perfectly at home in California. Pecan timber is very valuable. The tree is also profitable for the nuts, which are imported in large quantities. Price, $10 per 100.

Eastern; or Sweet Chestnut.—Promises to be valuable for timber and nuts, which are now imported at great expense. Price, $10 per 100.

Italian; or Spanish Chestnut.—The trees appear to be at home here, growing rapidly, and commencing to bear when only four and five years old. Price, 25 cents each; $20 per 100.

China Chestnut.—The trees and nuts very closely resemble the Spanish Chestnut. Price, 25 cents each; $20 per 100.

Japan Mammoth Chestnut.—The *largest* and *sweetest* of all chestnuts; even sweeter and better than the Eastern "Sweet Chestnut." The trees commence bearing in California when only four or five years old. It is *superior to all other chestnuts* in every respect. Price, 40 cents each; $4 per dozen, $30 per 100.

Butternut.—Bears a long, hard-shelled, rich, oily nut of fine flavor. The wood is valuable for cabinet work. Like all the other nut trees it commences to bear younger than it does in its eastern home. Price, 25 cents each.

EVERGREENS AND SHADE TREES.

Deciduous. Priee, 10 eents to 50 cents, aceording to size.

Norway Maple.	Lombardy Poplar.	Catalpa.
White Ash.	Carolina Poplar.	American Elm.
Golden Ash.	Mulberry.	English Elm.
Oregon Ash.	Ash-leaved Maple.	Loeust.

Evergreen. Price, 10 cents to $1, aeeording to size and variety.

Monterey Cypress.
White Spruee.
Myrtle.
Japan Cypress.
Portugal Laurel.
Italian Cypress.
Giant Arbor Vitæ.
Dwarf Box.
Pittosporum.
English Laurel.
Lawson's Cypress.

Laurestina.
Tree Box.
Magnolia Grandiflora.
Privet.
Monterey Pine.
Golden Arbor Vitæ.
Giant Tree.
Irish Juniper.
Redwood.
Cedar of Lebanon.

Palm. Six Varieties. Priee, from 25 eents to $10, aecording to size and kind.

Hedge Plants. Priee, $1 to $5 per 100.

Monterey Cypress.	Evergreen Privet.	Laurestina.
Tree Box.	Dwarf Box.	Arbor Vitæ.

Rhubarb. Priee, $2 per dozen, $12 per 100.

Asparagus. Priee, $1.50 per 100, $8 per 1000.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

We have one of the finest eollections and the healthiest lot of Greenhouse Plants in this part of the State, whieh we will sell as low as the lowest. Gladiolus and Roses a specialty.

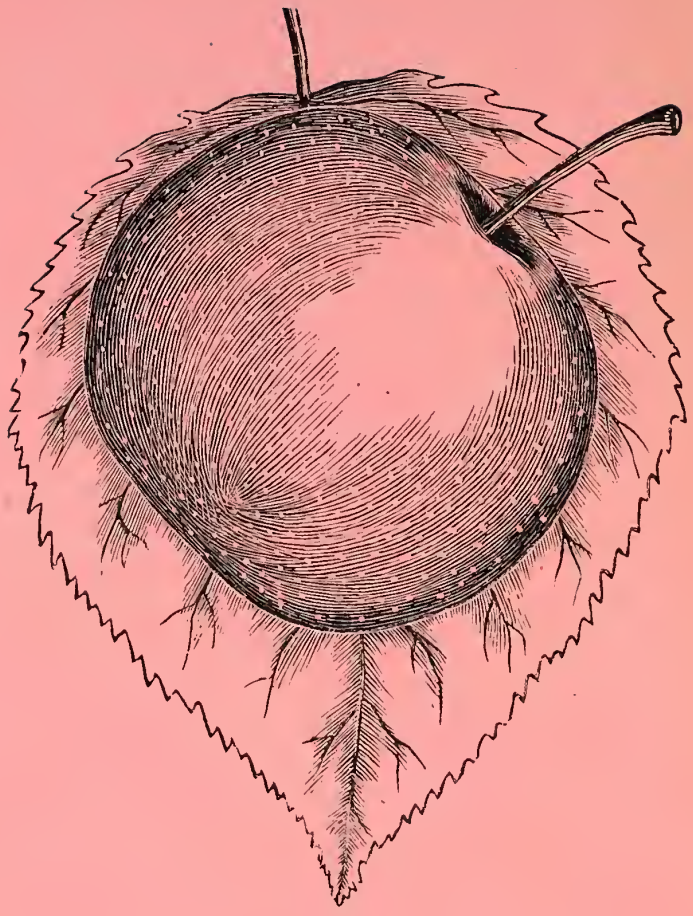
DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

We desire to impress upon those engaged in planting trees, the importance of doing the work thoroughly and with care. No work that can be done afterwards can ever overcome neglect at the time of planting. The ground should be deeply and thoroughly plowed and harrowed when it is in the proper condition, that is when not too wet or too dry. Lay off the ground, and place a stake where each tree is to stand. If the ground is well prepared and of good quality, it will be a waste of time and a damage to the trees to dig the holes much larger than to allow the roots to be spread out in their natural position. After digging the holes, one person should hold the tree in place while another shovels in fine dirt, which should be packed closely and *very hard* around the roots; fill up the hole with dirt and *tramp thoroughly*, then throw some loose dirt around the tree. In this way hardly one in a thousand will be lost, if properly cared for afterwards, and they will make a much better growth than if planted as trees are often planted, that is, digging an immense hole, thus forming a tub in which water is sure to collect and make the roots decay, and leaving the dirt *loose* so that the wind blows the tree about, breaking the young rootlets off as fast as they start. No grain should be sown in a young orchard, as it stunts the trees so that they never recover. Corn and pumpkins are an advantage *if not planted too near the trees*, as they shade the ground, and the cultivation which they require keeps the moisture near the surface. A mulch of straw, leaves, or weeds is a great help to a newly planted tree, and a stake set so as to shade the trunk at 2 o'clock is necessary.

☞ We grow several hundred kinds of trees, plants, etc., in smaller quantities which are not mentioned in this list.

A very attractive place to visit on the suburbs of Santa Rosa, by the road across the iron bridge, is the Nursery and Floral Grounds of Luther Burbank, the skilled horticulturist and accomplished florist, who has done so much to adorn and beautify conservatories in town, and to propagate choice and healthful plants and trees all about the country. Careful and conscientious, and devoted to his calling, in which he is a master, he works and deals in a thorough manner, and merits the good name and increasing business which this community award to him. An hour in his grounds is an hour delightfully passed.

Santa Rosa Republican.



OUR TREES ARE FREE FROM INSECT PESTS.